

Oxford Democrat.

No. 17, Vol. 3, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 29, 1843.

Old Series, No. 28, Vol. 11.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
George W. Elliff,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MISCELLANY.

THE BRIGANDS OF ORGERES.

By the way of diversion in our debates before the civil tribunal, we had at Chartres the extraordinary spectacle of a criminal process which was entered upon against the band of Chauffeurs, known by the name of Brigands of Orgères, and who were at the bar to the number of a hundred and ten or twelve. An entire church in the centre of the town had been purposely prepared with compartments to place them in the presence of the jury. Every morning they were taken from prison, and marched in column to the audience, under a strong escort of gendarmes, having at their head a large red-headed man, whose face alone revealed the perfusion of villainy; he was the avowed chief of the band. It had been necessary to release him from the galleys at Brest, to confront him with his co-accused comrades; but, above all, with the witnesses and the numerous victims of their crimes who still survived.

The history of these brigands, of the long duration of their crimes and atrocities, that also of their arrest, had something in it of incredible for the epoch at which modern civilization had arrived.

There exists, ten or twelve leagues from Chartres, towards la Vendamois, a vast forest, called the Forest of Orgères. In the most remote and thickest of this forest vast caves had anciently been opened, stones had been extracted to contribute to the construction of the magnificent cathedral of Chartres. In the lapse of years, malefactors had taken refuge in these caves, and had founded a species of subterranean colony, which re-peopled itself. This colony had a mode of government, a police, rules and regulations adapted to the dreadful kind of profession which it had embraced.

These brigands of Orgères had even afar off, in the provinces, emissaries, who traversed them to observe those dwellings which, from their insulation and revolting circumstances. Public indignation was above all aroused when three sisters—the daughters of a wealthy farmer, whose dwelling the banditti of Orgères had invaded—gave in their evidence. They had burnt the feet of those unfortunate women so cruelly that all three were unable to walk without crutches. Their conformation with the wretches who had mutilated their persons produced the most heart-rending scene.

A single decree avenged society, and chastised the iniquities of those monsters. Their den in forest of Orgères, has since been walled up.—[Mémoires of M. Berryer.]

UNIVERSAL FAME.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

It is amazing to observe how little mankind know of each other, although the vanity of human nature whispers every distinguished person, that his fame is, or will one day be, universal. The myriads of Asia and Africa, with a few solitary exceptions, never heard of the illustrious heroes, statesmen, poets, and philosophers of Europe; and a vast portion of the inhabitants of the latter are ignorant of the very names of the great men of the east. But instead of an essay, we will give our readers a story to illustrate our meaning.

It happened once on a time, that an Israelite, an Egyptian, a Greek, a Turk, a Persian, a Chinese, a Frenchman, an Englishman, a German, an Italian, and an American, met by chance at a caravansary, somewhere in the east, and being all great travellers, speaking many languages, entered into conversation. As usual, they all differed in the estimate of human happiness; the comparative value of the various enjoyments of life—and, above all, in their own individual importance, in the scale of nations. Each one held up his own country as the acme of perfection; and the most he would allow the others, was a degree of merit exactly corresponding with their approach towards the infallible standard of their own self-importance.

"The Israelites," said the Jew, "were the chosen people; therefore they must be the most true and virtuous of mankind."

"The Greeks," exclaimed the Athenian, "were the brightest race that ever adorned the world. Look at their laws, their literature, and their arts."

Whilst the boy was feeding with great glee, the gendarmes were one day riding along the forest of Orgères, when one who had alighted and entered the copse, espied a child about ten years old, whose dress was odd enough to excite his curiosity. He beckoned to him in a friendly manner; the boy, who was suffering from hunger, approached and asked for some bread. The gendarme offered him a good breakfast if he would follow him. The boy suffered himself to be led away, and, mounted behind the gendarme, was conducted to the nearest inn. There the gendarme, true to their word, paid him a sumptuous meal.

"Pooh!" cried the Egyptian, "you had nothing but what you stole from us. You were ignorant barbarians, and so would have remained, if your wise men, as you call them, had not come to Egypt to learn their A B C."

"By your leave," said the Persian, "the natives of Irak being the most ancient people of the earth, must have been the parents of all human knowledge."

"Hi Yah!" quoth the Chinese, "every body knows my nation is the most ancient by at least forty thousand years, and that all foreign barbarians derived all their knowledge from them."

"Mashallah!" said the Turk, taking his pipe from his mouth, "Mashallah! there is no religion but that of Mahomet, and no knowledge but that of the Koran. The Israelites are *tehousouf*, the Christians are dogs, and there is no truth but among the followers of the Prophet."

"Peste!" cried the Frenchman—"there is nobody knows the true art of living but the French."

ity, which a half glass of brandy had increased, it question him as to his place of abode. They then learnt that it was an extensive cavern, where many people dwelt with his father and mother; that he had been ill-treated there by some young comrades, which had caused him to flee; that he was very unhappy because his parents would not give him all that he says—said that he wanted food and amusement.

The gendarmes inferred from these disclosures that if the boy remained with them he might afford such information as would lead to the discovery of the offenders, who thus sheltered themselves in unknown caverns. They promised to give him food every day, and even to put money into his pocket, on two conditions. One was, that he should take nothing but what might be given to him; and the other, that he should point out to them such individual as belonged to the cavern in his meeting with them. Every such discovery to be rewarded with the sum of five francs.

The bargain was struck without difficulty; the boy was washed, scrubbed, combed, newly clothed, and no longer recognizable. Thus disguised, his two friends took him with them to the town market. There the lad was placed in ambush, by the side of a woman who passed for his *bonne*: from his station he pointed out to the two gendarmes such as he had daily seen in the forest, and who came to market to dispose of stolen articles. Upon his information, the thieves were successfully seized and conveyed to prison.

This contrivance was successfully renewed in various market places of the country; the number of brigands apprehended gradually increased to such an extent, that the boy, by whose dexterity they were captured, received the nickname of "General Finfin!" Though it was not to the advantage of society, for nature's sake it was consoling to find that Finfin never pointed out his father and mother to the agents of the law.

The examination of the prisoners, and the evidence of witnesses, who had flocked up from all quarters, on the stolen property being described in the public papers, soon proved that those bands of brigands from the forest of Orgères were precisely those of *Chauffeurs* who had desolated the country even in distant parts. Several of those implicated in the most abominable acts of *heating*, and who had been condemned to the hulks for burglaries, were brought up to be confronted with their accomplices.

At length all the atrocity of their infamous deeds was brought to light, with every hideous and revolting circumstance. Public indignation was above all aroused when three sisters—the daughters of a wealthy farmer, whose dwelling the banditti of Orgères had invaded—gave in their evidence. They had burnt the feet of those unfortunate women so cruelly that all three were unable to walk without crutches. Their conformation with the wretches who had mutilated their persons produced the most heart-rending scene.

A single decree avenged society, and chastised the iniquities of those monsters. Their den in forest of Orgères, has since been walled up.—[Mémoires of M. Berryer.]

"What is there no nation whose music is not intolerable, but the Italian," said the Neapolitan.

"The Germans are all philosophers," quoth the native of Weimar.

"Yes, but England, old England," cried John Bull, "is the country for roast beef and freedom, nobody can deny that."

"I do," exclaimed the Yankee.—"The Americans are the only free people in the world."

"Mashallah! whence did you come?" asked the Turk.

"From the New World."

"I never heard of it before," said the Turk.

"Nah!" said the Persian.

"Nor I," said the Egyptian.

"Nor I," said the Chinese. "I don't believe there is any such place."

"Nor I," said the Turk. "There is but one world, one God, and Mahomet is his Great prophet."

"What a parcel of ignoramuses!" exclaimed the Yankee.

As it is impossible to settle the claims of nations by these loose generalities, the company proceeded to particulars, each bringing forward the greatest men and greatest achievements of his countrymen, in battle array, to support his pretensions to superiority.

"Was there ever so wise a man as Solomon, so great a poet as David, so brave a warrior as Joshua, who made the sun stand still, or such a prodigy of learning as Rabbai Ben Hammesend, who wrote beyond the comprehension of all his readers?" asked the Israelite.

"Did the world ever produce such a hero as Napoleon, such a poet as Voltaire, such tragic one as Moliere, or such a dancer as Vestris?" cried the Frenchman.

"Bah!" exclaimed the Englishman. "What do you think of Wellington, Nelson, Shakespeare, Bacon, Locke, Newton, & all that sort of thing?"

"They can't hold a candle to Armenius, or Kant, or Gall, or Schiller, or Goeth!" said the German.

"Nor to Julius Caesar, nor Scipio, nor Virgil, nor Cicero, nor a thousand others, who were all my countrymen, though they called themselves Romans," cried the Italian.

"Pshaw!" said the Yankee, "all your heroes and philosophers put together would not make one Franklin, or half a Washington!"

"Gentlemen," said the Greek, "you may boast as much as you will, but had it not been for Greek warriors, philosophers, poets and sages, you would have remained barbarians to this day. What think you of Homer, and Achylus, and Sophocles, and Euripides, and Demosthenes, and Miltiades, and Themistocles, and ten thousand others, whose fame extends to the uttermost ends of the earth?"

"Who are these blockheads talking about?" asked the Egyptian, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Turk, of each other.

"Talking of?" cried the rest with one voice,—"Of the lights of the world, the children of immortality, the Heirs of Universal Fame!"

"We never heard their names before, and therefore they must have been rather obscure persons," was the reply.

"But if you come to the Heirs of Universal Fame," cried the Persian—"What are all these to the great hero Rustland, and the great poet Firdousi, who wrote a poetical history of Irak, in twenty thousand couplets?"

"Did any body ever read it?" asked the Turk gravely.

"We never heard of either," answered all the rest.

"What ignorant wretches!" muttered the Persian.

"Hi Yah!" exclaimed the Chinese—"Hi Yah! Your elder brother Loo Choo, knocks head and worships. What do you say to the great Moon of poetry, the light of the universe, Kwang Chung, lord of the Celestial Empire, the head of the world, who wrote three hundred volumes of poetry, in the interpretation of which three thousand learned pundits lost their senses? The whole universe is filled with his verses?"

"We never heard of him before," cried they all.

"What a set of foreign barbarians!" said the Chinese.

"And what do you think of our great Mahomet?" asked the Turk. "Mashallah! his sword was invincible against the enemies of the faith, and his wisdom was more invincible than his sword. All knowledge is contained in the Koran."

"It may be, but we have never read it," said they all, with the exception of the true believers.

"Dogs," cried he, "may your beard be converted into shoe brushes, and your eyes become blind as your understandings!"

As is usual in all cases, contention succeeded argument, and abuse was answered by recrimination. Each being unable to establish his own claim to superiority, made himself amends by detracting from the claim of his opponents; and if all had been true which they said of each other, their heroes and great men would have been a parcel of miserable creatures, unworthy of notice, or even the remembrance of posterity.

"And this is Universal Fame!" exclaimed a dervise, who sat smoking his pipe quietly in a corner, without taking part in the debate, "to be adored as a prophet in one quarter of the world, and abhorred as an imposter in the others;—to be a hero in one nation, an oppressor in the eyes of his neighbors;—to be held an oracle of wisdom on one side of a river, an apostle of error on the other;—to be venerated in one place as a champion of liberty, and stigmatized in another as a rebel and a traitor;—and to be either unknown or hated and despised by more than one half of mankind. This, this is UNIVERSAL FAME!"

POLITICAL.

MR. CALHOUN'S SUPPRESSED SPEECHES.

The federal papers, with the National Intelligencer at their head, have had much to say because all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun were not contained in a work recently published by the Harpers. They charge him with a wish to suppress certain speeches. The following letter from Mr. C. repels the charge with much dignity, and is a caustic rebuke of the vile slander. It was directed to the editor of the Intelligencer, and originally appeared in that paper.

FORT HILL, July 28, 1843.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:—

I have just received from a friend the National Intelligencer of the 12th and 15th inst. containing your remarks on a volume recently published by the Harpers, of New York, entitled "Speeches of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in the Congress of the United States from 1811 to the present time." Your remarks are headed, "Political History—Suppressed" Speeches of Mr. Calhoun." "Suppressed" is a strong word. The highest authorities define it to be, put down concealed; and your remarks leave no doubt that you intended to use it in the strongest and most offensive sense—that is, that they have been intentionally omitted in the compilation in order to give a partial and false view of my opinions; and for that purpose, a false title was given to the volume. To the truth of this you pledge indirectly your word by heading your remarks "Political History." The charge is a grave one, and made in an imposing manner, and if true the imposition would deserve the public reprobation. The question, then, is, is it true? Let facts answer.

The title is indeed, false every way. It covers much not included in the volume, and omits much that is—reports, letters, and other writings. You have noticed the former, and called public attention to it, but not the latter, though equally obvious, and very material in determining whether the falsity of the title is a mere error or a fraudulent attempt at imposition. The one might with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition. The one might, with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition; but it is impossible for any ingenuity so to construe the other. It is impossible to assign it to a fraudulent object. But if the one is an error, why not the other? In fact the very grossness of both, can leave no doubt that they are merely errors. It is not possible to open the volume without detecting them. The title covers all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun, from 1811, when he entered Congress till the present time, while the volume contains but one speech prior to 1833. Again; it omits to mention any thing but speeches, when of the four first of his production, which the compilation is composed, only one is a speech. To make its grossness more palpable, all these are headed "Speeches." Has fraud ever been known to do its work in so clumsy a manner? It is idle to waste words on a thing so plain. The whole title is a gross blunder, of which I have much greater reason to complain than any one else. It looks much more like an attempt to injure me than to impose on the public. I however, can suspect nothing of the kind. How it happened I know not; nor is it material, so far as it relates to the object of this communication; but it deems it due to myself to state all that I know about it.

It so happens I have never yet seen the volume. I saw the title and the advertisement not long since for the first time. I was, as may be imagined, indignant at the blunder. I wrote immediately to a friend, who took an interest in the publishers, and pointed out the title and the objections to the advertisement, and suggested the corrections that should be made, which I requested him to have done forthwith. It was too late. I received his answer a few days since. He informed me that he had perceived the blunders before he got my letter, and had prepared a correction, but owing to some delay in the transmission, it was not received in time. It may be proper to add that the title I suggested (as well as I can recollect) was, "A selection from the speeches and other writings of M. Calhoun, subsequent to his election as Vice President of the United States, including his leading speech on the late war, delivered in 1811." It was drawn up to make it full and accurate—to cover the whole, and no more.—So much for the title.

I come now to the selection or compilation; and here I take all the responsibility. It was done by me, and if there be any fraud or concealment, I am chargeable. In order that your readers may judge, I shall state the reasons which governed me in making the selection. They are to be found not only in the files of the Intelligencer, but in those of many other journals and publications of the day, where they are just as safe and open to inspection as it placed among the public records. To attempt to keep them from the public eye would only cause them to be more greedily sought after. The very speeches you have published, as if they were new and unknown to the public, are the very ones which have been republished divers times, and have again and again been repeatedly referred to in Congress, in political harangues, and by newspapers; and that for the very purpose for which you now publish them. They are the very last which any one who was base enough to resort to a fraud would think of concealing. But why speak of them as being suppressed, when they are referred to in the biographical sketch to which you allude, and which, it would seem from its index, was intended to be included in the work? Again, why speak of them as suppressed, when all the speeches which I made during the war to rouse and animate the country to the defence of its rights and honor, and to sustain the burden and privation of the war with fortitude, and which are now unanimously applauded, are in the same predicament, except one? Are they too suppressed, or designedly concealed?

Why, indeed, should I attempt to conceal them, or any of my early speeches not contained in the volume, even those which contain opinions different from those I now entertain? What is there about them that I should repudiate them? Do they not breathe lofty sentiments and devoted attachment to the country, and evince foresight and firmness? Were they not applauded by the Republican party at the time? And are they not now eulogized by you and other political opponents? Why, then, should I be ashamed of them, or cast them away because they contain

opinions in several particulars which now, after more than a quarter of a century, I do not approve? Should I be ashamed to acknowledge that I have lived to improve, and have had the sense to see and the firmness to correct early errors? No; I am far from repudiating these my more youthful efforts. Their very errors lean to the side of the country. They belong to the times, and grew out of ardent feelings of patriotism. The danger which then threatened the country was from abroad. The overthrow of Napoleon was followed by a combination of the great sovereigns of Europe, called the Holy Alliance. Its object was hostile to popular Government, and it threatened to turn its power against this continent in order to suppress the free States which had sprung out of the old Spanish possessions. There was then no knowing at what moment we might be involved in a contest far more terrific than that which had just terminated. It was in this state of things that Congress was called on to settle the peace establishment, on the termination of the late war with England. My attention was intently turned to what I believed to be the point of danger; and I was anxious to put the country in a condition to meet whatever might come. The opinions I expressed in reference to manufactures, internal improvements, and a permanent system of revenue, kept constantly in view my leading object—preparation for defence—as much so as what I then said in reference to the army, the military academy, and the navy, as the speeches themselves show.

The danger from without fortunately passed away and that from within began to disclose itself. I was not slow to see the strong tendency the Government was taking towards consolidation, and that many of the means which I had regarded as necessary to defend against external dangers, contributed not a little to increase the danger within. That led to a re-investigation, and that to the modification or change of opinion which took place.

So far from casting away or desiring to conceal or keep out of view my early speeches, I have long intended to collect and publish them. I see you promise to publish freely from them. You cannot do me a greater favor, and I hope you will not fail till you have republished all—I was so careless as to neglect to preserve copies of my speeches or other publications prior to my election as Vice President. Since then I have been more careful. Your republication will give me copies in a much more convenient form than that of manuscripts, and save me much time and trouble in collecting and some little expense for copying. I shall preserve carefully the two contained in the Intelligences sent by my friend, and I shall take care to get such others as you may publish.

Let me, in conclusion, say, I wish you to understand that I make no complaint. So far from it, I feel rather obliged to you than otherwise. Be your motives what they may, you have afforded me an opportunity of giving an explanation made necessary by the awkward manner in which the volume has been introduced to the public, and in which I have been compelled to state much that ought to have appeared in a preface to the volume.

With respect, I am, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

ELECTION NEWS.

INDIANA. Forty-six counties heard from gives Whitcomb (dem.) for Governor, 2120 majority over Bigger (whig). He is undoubtedly elected.—Well done Indiana! The members of Congress elected are as follows:

District 1, Robert Dale Owen, Dem.
" 2, Thomas J. Henley, Dem.
" 3, Thomas Smith, Dem.
" 4, Caleb B. Smith, Whig.
" 5, William J. Brown, Dem.
" 6, John W. Davis, Dem.
" 7, John Pettit, Dem.
" 8, Samuel C. Sample, Whig.

In the Seventh District, E. W. McLaughley, (whig) is said to be elected, but an *extra* from the Indiana State Sentinel (Chapman's crower) doubts it. The Tenth District has not yet been heard from. The Legislature will doubtless be democratic.

ALABAMA. Gov. Fitzpatrick (dem.) is re-elected without opposition. No further returns have been received of elections to the Senate.—The House thus far stands 12 democrats and 14 whigs; in the aggregate no change from last year. For Congress, all the counties in the First District except three, Clarke, Washington and Marengo, give Dellet 460 majority, which will probably be considerably reduced by the counties yet to be heard from. His election is yet uncertain. In the Second District, Belser (dem.) is elected; in the Third, Dixon H. Lewis (dem.); in the Fifth, G. S. Houston (dem.); in the Sixth, Reuben Chapman (dem.); in the Seventh, Felix G. Mc'Connell (dem.). Nothing has yet been heard from the Fourth District.

KENTUCKY. In the fourth Congressional District George A. Caldwell (dem.) is elected over Owlsley (whig) which, with the four democrats given yesterday as elected, makes 5 democratic members of Congress from Kentucky. There is also hope of a sixth, as there is a report that Irwin (dem.) in the Third District has beaten Grider (whig). If this report prove correct, the delegation from that State will stand six democrats to four whigs. No returns for members of the Legislature have yet come to hand, but the Kentucky Yeoman published the names of twenty members elected, without designating their party bias.

TENNESSEE. Five democrats are ascertained to be elected to Congress, and four whigs. In the Knoxville District, Campbell (whig) has run much behind his ticket, and though the returns from the counties composing the District, show some 600 majority for the whig candidate for Governor, Campbell's election is not certain.

MISSOURI. In the Third Congressional District of this State, hitherto considered doubtful, David S. Reid (dem.) is elected over Mitehal (whig) by a majority of 346. The full delegation for this State will stand five democrats and four whigs.—*Bay State Democrat.*

Lincoln and Oxford Congressional Convention.

Agreeable to the call, the Democrats of the 4th Congressional District assembled in Convention at Lewiston, on Wednesday the 16th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Convention was called to order by Col. Jostor Mervow of Bowdoinham, and the following Officers elected, viz:

HON. CORNELIUS HOLLAND of Canton, Pres.

HERMON STEAVENS, Esq. of Thomaston, V.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN of Turner.

BENJ. F. TALLMAN of Woolwich, } Sec's.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Blaney of Bristol, Tallman of Bath, Reed of Roxbury, Shaw of Paris, and Nichols of Wiscasset, were chosen to receive the credentials of members and report the list of delegates. The Convention then adjourned one hour.

Met according to adjournment.

The committee reported the following as delegates entitled to seat in Convention.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Bristol—Arnold Blaney, David Plummer, Bowdoinham—Josiah Merrow, S. V. Green.

Edgecomb—J. W. Chadbourne.

Arrowsic—John Fisher.

Lewiston—J. O. L. Foster, John N. Small.

Topsham—William Ricker.

Washington—Geo. Jones, Elbridge Cunningham.

Jefferson—Elias Haskell, Michael P. Furlong.

Whitefield—Thomas White, John Ryan, Jr.

Waldoboro—W. G. Reed, Cyrus Leversteller.

Richmond—Jefferson Hathorn.

Union—E. G. Lermont, Isaac Hills.

Nobleboro—John H. Converse, Hiram Chapman.

Lisbon—James Booker.

Alna—R. C. Jones.

Westport—W. Greenleaf.

Georgetown—A. L. Perry, Moses Riggs.

Hancock—E. Hatch.

Webster—D. L. Weymouth.

Warren—A. H. Hodgman, J. W. Smith.

Bowdoin—M. Hall, Wm. Small.

Bath—Henry Tallman, J. H. Nichols, O.

Mosses.

Bremen—George Johnson.

Townsend—Geo. W. Pierce.

Thomaston—Edwin Rose, Thos. O'Brien.

H. Stevens, W. Perry, J. Ulmer.

Wiscasset—G. W. Nichols, T. Cunningham.

Monhegan J. Starling.

Dresden—J. Chisan.

Woolwich—B. F. Tallman.

Bath—Merry, J. Pinkham.

Patricktown—Wm. Chisan.

Newcastle—E. Tibbets.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Andover—J. L. Chapman.

Buckfield—Wm. Bridgman, Joshua Irish.

Cyrus H. Coolidge.

Byron—Joseph Tobin.

Canton—C. Holland.

Dixfield—C. Eustis, S. S. Marble.

Hartford—Richard Hutchinson, Jos. Dearborn.

Livermore—Isaac Strickland, John Manser.

Mexico—Eben Harlow.

Paris—E. C. Shaw, J. H. King, M. Hammond.

Perue—J. Chase, R. Turner, Jr.

Roxbury—J. Reed.

Rumford—L. Rawson, D. Knapp.

Sumner—B. Heald, A. Ryerson.

Turner—Adjalon Dillingham, Philip Bradford, Timothy Ludden.

Woodstock—Alden Chase, P. Dudley.

Hanover—J. Staples.

Hamlin's Grant—S. Parsons.

Franklin Pl.—Geo. Hopkins.

Wilton Pl.—J. B. Greenleaf.

Green—Alfred Pierce, John Quimby.

Messrs. Strickland of Livermore, Chase of Peru, Rose of Thomaston, Converse of Nobleboro', and Tallman of Bath, were appointed to receive the votes for a candidate for Congress.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, the result of which was as follows:

Whole number of votes 85

Necessary to a choice 43

John D. McCrate had 32

Joseph Sawall, 11

William R. Frye, 6

Charles Andrews, 10

Job Prince, 5

Virgil D. Parrish, 6

Joseph G. Cole, 8

Alvin Bolster, 4

Scattering, 3

The was then agreed that the candidate for Congress should be taken this year from Oxford County. The following was the vote on this question, which was taken by yeas and nays.

YEAS.—Messrs. Merrow, Given, Fisher,

Foster, J. N. Small, Booker, Berry, Riggs,

Weymouth, Hodgman, Smith, Hall, Tallman,

Nichols, Moses, Tibbets, Chapman of Andover,

Bridgman, Irish, Coolidge, Tobin, Holland,

Eustis, Marble, Hutchinson, Dearborn, Strickland,

Monroe, Harlow, Shaw, King, Hammond,

Chase, Turner, Reed, Rawson, Knapp, Heald,

Ryerson, Dillingham, Bradford, Ludden, Chase,

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Bridgman, Irish, Coolidge, Tobin, Holland,

Eustis, Marble, Hutchinson, Dearborn, Strickland,

Monroe, Harlow, Shaw, King, Hammond,

Chase, Turner, Reed, Rawson, Knapp, Heald,

Ryerson, Dillingham, Bradford, Ludden, Chase,

Dudley, Staples, Parsons, Hopkins, Greenleaf,

—48

It was then agreed that the candidate for Congress should be taken this year from Oxford County. The following was the vote on this question, which was taken by yeas and nays.

YEAS.—Messrs. Merrow, Given, Fisher,

Foster, J. N. Small, Booker, Berry, Riggs

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Mr. Anderson is every where represented as a fair, honorable man—an upright and conscientious citizen—and as one possessing talents of no ordinary cast.—*Oxford Democrat.*

"Talents of no ordinary cast." We have in this town fifty men of equal talents, and thirty of superior. What think you, Mr. Democrat, of Belfast?

What think we? Why we think Belfast is the most talented town in the State. We don't suppose you have any Whigs there whom you reckon among the fifty or the thirty.

TENNESSEE.

LATEST NEWS The whigs have re-elected their candidate for Governor. The Legislature will consist of 14 whigs and 11 democrats in the Senate, and 40 whigs and 35 democrats in the House; and, thus organized, it will elect two whigs to the U. S. Senate. The democrats have 6 of the 11 members of Congress.

At the last congressional election in this State 8 whigs and 5 democrats were returned.

Over this result in Tennessee the Jonesboro (Tenn.) whig, edited by one of the queerest characters in all creation, thus rhapsodizes:

"Ten Hundred Thousand Cheers for the Noble Whig State of Tennessee! Attention to the world, till the news of the Tennessee election is given! O ye inhabitants of this wide earth, stretch wide your eyes and look at Tennessee, while she stops the onward march of that Loco-foco ball! Heads erect! Right foot, seven feet in the rear of the left, to act as a brace. Hands raised as high as they can reach, with fingers spread wide apart! Mouths spread wide open to catch the accents!—Faces turned towards Old Kentuck, with backs upon South Carolina! Eyes a foot apart squinting towards Louisiana and Maine!—Keeping time with the feet, after the fashion of the 'Rogue's March,' while the leaders of Misrule in Tennessee, work their way up salt river! ??"

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. In a parliamentary paper, issued last week, special clause is inserted in reference to the late treaty; it is the opinion amongst merchants, that the imports will not be confined to the produce of the State of Maine, but of the United States generally. The river St. John will be considered henceforward as a free river, and consequently, there will be a mutual understanding to introduce the produce and manufactures of the United States and Britain upon a perfect system of free trade.—*New Letter.*

A BATHING PREDICAMENT.—On Monday morning a gentleman and his lady, on a visit to the far-famed bathing town of Redcar, Yorkshire, not satisfied with the restriction and forms attendant on bathing from a machine, started early in the morning in their phæton to a favorable spot two miles up the sands, the lady providing herself with a bathing dress, the gentleman as gentlemen generally do when bathing, declining such encumbrances. After undressing on the sand, and placing their clothing in the carriage, they took to the water, but had scarcely recovered from their first 'dip,' when to their dismay they observed the horse start away a smart trot with the carriage, dresses & all, leaving them in the primitive state of our first parents. After some time it was arranged for the lady to proceed to Marske, where she arrived barefoot and bareheaded, and after relating the unfortunate but laughable account of the horse, succeeded in borrowing a dress for herself and husband, which was forwarded with all speed to him; and he was soon recognized by the messenger, patiently enduring his woful plight, though up to the chin in the water.

Cheltenham Examiner.

A DELUGE.—Since the days of old Noah Senior, we know not when our city has been visited with such a deluge of rain as poured down between midnight last night and eight o'clock this morning. During this whole period the rain was unceasing, and the greater part of the time it fell in torrents. Three tubs which stood on a pier extending into the North River, were filled to the depth of eleven inches and a quarter; nearly all of which fell in the course of eight hours. Our streets presented the appearance of rivers. Hundreds of cellars were filled or partly filled with water; but the damage occasioned thereby is less than might be supposed, from the fact that most of the goods had been removed. In the upper part of the city several houses were partially undermined, and considerable injury was occasioned by gulleying. In various places the engines are employed in clearing the basement rooms and cellars of water. We fear we shall hear of extensive damage in the country. Indeed it can be hardly otherwise. [N. York Jour. of Com. of Tuesday evening.]

NEWS FOR THE WHIGS! The Portland Advertiser has made the Whig nominations for this county—which are expected "to unite the entire Whig vote"! Least they should not know who are the candidates, they had better consult the Advertiser. It may be seen at *Bank's Hotel* at almost any hour of the day.—*Sac. Dem.*

LAW SUIT. J. F. Cooper recovered a verdict of \$250 for a libel, before a sheriff's Jury in Oneida county on the 16th inst. The victim in this case was Col. Stone of the New York Commercial.

Death of General Madison.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes the death of Gen. William Madison, of Madison co., Virginia, in the 82d year of his age. He was the youngest brother of the late President Madison. He was a soldier of the revolution, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Gen. Washington.

At a late agricultural meeting in Great Britain, among the speeches made at the festival was the following, from Henry Colman, of Boston, who is now on tour in Europe:

"There came near being a bit of a mutiny on board the sloop of war Boston, on her arrival at this port yesterday (Thursday). She has been absent over three years in the Chinese waters, and the term of service of most of her seaman had expired. They therefore felt little like working, and when they arrived off Fort Independence they refused to do duty. This looked rather squatly at first, but Capt. Long proved to be a man of energy and decision. He armed every officer, and had them stationed on the quarter deck. He then ordered all hands before him and asked them the cause of the difficulty. Several replied that they were sick. 'Are your names on the list?' asked the captain. 'No,' was the answer. Then below instantly, and report yourselves to the surgeon,' said the commander. Several went below, but most remaining on deck he again demanded why they refused to obey orders. They then said that their time of service (three years) had run out, and they could not work any longer. Capt. Long replied in a few words, and ordered every one to his post, under penalty of being fired upon, if they did not obey him at once. They thereupon went forward, 'the ship came up to the city, and the trouble blew over like a small thunder-cloud on a summer afternoon.'

THE Worcester Palladium in speaking of the probable result of the election just held in Tennessee, observes:—"It is hoped that the result in Tennessee, so inauspicious to the democracy, will moderate the zeal of the Gross and its subordinates, to press the claims of one particular individual for the presidency, to the destruction of the harmony of the party to the manifest injury of the cause they profess to promote; and induce them to return to the advocacy and diffusion of democratic truth and light, instead of a relentless warfare upon all who do not pliantly submit to their dictation."

Pretty Good.—At a meeting of the survivors of a blow-up on one of the western waters, when the report was, as usual, concluded "that no blame could be attached to any one of the officers of the boat," when the fact was that the steam had been crowded as well as the boat, a yankee submitted the following resolutions in addition: Resolved, That nobody's to blame but the biler. Resolved, That the biler know better than they go on a bust." Resolved, That we reckon it got just about what it deserved for blowin' up in such a scowrion manner.

The editor of the Baltimore Republican, in the course of an interesting account of a visit to Horn, the murderer, says that he found the wretched man seated at his grated window, apparently in meditation, gazing through the bars upon the arched heavens. A small Prayer Book and a German Bible were near him, and in answer to a question about the latter, he raised it to his lips and kissed it reverently, while the tears trickled down his cheeks as he said, "it was the gift of his mother in a foreign land."

REMOVALS IN MAINE. The following removals and appointments of Post Masters were made in this state last week:

Mount Vernon Village. U. T. Cram, (dem.) vice W. H. Hartwell, (whig.) Farmington, Charles E. Johnson (dem.) vice H. B. Stowell, (whig.) South Leeds. S. A. Wing (dem.) vice John Gilmore, (whig.) Greene, Alfred Pierce (dem.) vice Nathaniel Robbins (whig.)

Highway robbery.—The Quincy Patriot states that Mr. John P. Rowe, of Milton, on his return from Boston, about midnight, on the 12th instant, when half way between South Boston and the toll-house, on the Dorchester and South Boston turnpike, received a violent blow from a club which prostrated and stunned him. While in this insensible state, his wallet was abstracted and rifled of the small sum of money contained therein—less than a dollar—scarcely enough to pay for the trouble of knocking a man down.

THE storm.—The Bath Telegraph says, "We learn that in Bowdoinham the thunder and lightning were terrific and considerable damage was sustained. The lightning struck seven or eight dwelling houses and barns, & one vessel. A valuable new house and barn were destroyed by fire. A barn, filled with hay, was burnt in Durham about the same time."

Price of Wheat.—An intelligent and scientific farmer of Brunswick, informs us this morning, that he had just sold his crop of wheat to a house in town, for \$1.12 1-2 per bushel, which will give him about \$30 clear profit to the acre. Said he 'that is enough, I do not ask or wish more.'

[Troy Budget.]

A TOADY'S STORY. A gentleman residing near Darby, Pa., states that in his neighborhood the carcasses of a cow and a calf were taken from a tree about nine feet above the ground, where the animals had been lifted and lodged by the late freshet. A hog was taken alive from another tree.

Funch says he knows a man who is so fat, that they grease wagon wheels with the shadow. That's something, to be sure; but we are acquainted with a Dutchman who is so uncommon fat, that his family use his voice to burn instead of lard oil; and when he gets his dander up, his words burn more brilliant than camphine oil.

"Are you the reprobate judge?" "Yes." "Ah that's what I wanted. My father died testested and left five infant scorpions, I am the chief. I've come to take out some alphabet letters of confusian to diminish the state as soon as possible."—American.

Why is a mushroom like a dandy? Because it is rapid in its growth, slim in its trunk, and thick in its head.

A girl was tried for stealing a pair of black stockings; but it being proved upon evidence that they were odd ones, she was acquitted.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald communicates the following news:

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A WATERMELON AFFRAY.—A party of nine young men of Philadelphia went on a sailing excursion down to Fell's Point, on the Jersey side, on Sunday. Eight of them went in to bathe, and the other brought a melon from Mr. Fell's watermelon patch. Mr. F., who had for several nights past suffered severely by depredation upon his grounds, was, with two of his neighbors, on the watch. On seeing them approach armed, the party took to their boats and pushed for the shore. The pursuers pushed after them in a boat and wounded seven. One received a shot under the eye; another was seriously hurt; three shots were through his hat, and lodged in his skull, the flesh of his left arm was dreadfully torn, and his left side was in a pitiable condition.

The Ledger says Mr. F. then gave up the chase, and the young men procured medical aid on reaching the wharf.

A prisoner being brought before the Police Court, the following dialogue took place between Jim and the magistrate: "How do you live?" "Pretty well, sir; generally a joint and pudding at dinner." "I mean, sir, how do you get your bread?" "Generally at the baker's your worship." "You may be as witty as you please, sir; but I mean simply to ask you, how do you do?" "Tolerably well, I thank your worship; I hope your worship is well?" The culprit was remanded to prison.

That judge ought to be locked up with judge key of this city.

A Worthy Man—One who screws the widow and orphan out of their last cent, because it is his just due.

The Whigs are putting the hard knocks into the Liberty party. We hardly know which comes out best. In a discussion between Mr. Severance and Mr. May, it is said that Mr. Severance comes out second best.

Mr. Morse, of Bath, we understand, is nominated Representative to Congress from this District by the Whigs.

DIED.

In Saco, on Thursday 17th inst. Ellen Maria, daughter of Carroll and Charlotte P. Staples, aged about 14 years, formerly of Portland.

The right to redeem sundry notes and demands in the office of Philip Eastman, Esq., pledged as collateral security for a sum in favor of Josiah Colby—a particular statement of which may be seen at the Office of the subscriber in Norway.

The right to redeem sundry notes and demands in the office of the subscriber in Norway.

The right to redeem sundry notes pledged as collateral security to the late William Hobbs, a statement of which may be seen with the subscriber and will be exhibited at the sale.

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A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

AN ACTUAL FACT.

The 4th of July, 1835, was celebrated in the usual manner, with civil and military rejoicings, in one of the most considerable towns in eastern Pennsylvania. On the evening of the day a public festival was held in a beautiful grove at the suburbs of the town. The committee of arrangements, by request of the orator, appointed for the occasion, Mr. ——, collected all the revolutionary veterans they could find within the compass of several miles, and arranged them with fine effect on either side of the chair of the President. Every thing went off charmingly—the dinner was excellent—the wine was delicious—the music was soul-cheering—and the toasts patriotic. After the Declaration of Independence was read, Mr. —— arose and addressed the meeting in a strain of eloquence which called forth heart-felt and rapturous burst of applause. He dwelt pathetically on the hardships and privations of the little band of heroes who fought beside our beloved Washington, through that memorable struggle which ended in the glorious achievement of our liberties. In the midst of his discourse, he turned round to the old veterans whose eyes showed how the chord that awoke in the recollections was touched; he suddenly questioned a silver-headed septuagenarian:

"What battle have you fought in, my old friend—won't you tell?"

"I crossed the Brandywine with Washington—fought at Yorktown, and saw the surrender of lord Cornwallis."

"And you?" continued the orator.

"I was at Saratoga: and I tell you it done our hearts good to see the red coats march by us with furled banners and reversed arms—fine looking fellows they were too."

"And you?"

"I was with General Greene through all southern campaign, and I fought with him in every battle."

"And you, where were your laurels won?"

"On the sea," answered the old weather-beaten tar. "I was with Barry when he taught the proud Britons that we were as invincible on the ocean as on the land."

The cheering was tremendous.

The orator went on. "And you tell us where your honored garlands were earned? speak, old father, upon what field of blood did you behold victory perched upon our flag?"

"V. Joe, I vash at Trenton."

"Under Washington, gallant soldier, under Washington!"

"Oh ya, I vash under Washington also ven ve surrendered."

"Surrendered! what do you mean, my old hero?"—"Surrendered?"

"V. ya, mynehr! to be sure ve soorrendered under Shenderal Washington: I vash one of de Hessens!"

Imagine the surprise of the audience, the momentary suspense, and the deafening roar of laughter and plaudits that followed.

WITTY AUCTIONEER.

An amusing writer of comic sketches in London gives the following specimen of wit of one of that class known as mock auctioneers.

"Who'll buy this padlock and key? (holding it up to the light, and turning round and round.) This is a lock—no sham here. 'Taint a Bramah, for them can't be picked. Now this is a picked lock, picked out of ten thousand, my friends, and picked out by myself—out of the choicest lots in the country. There's music for you. (Locks and unlocks it!) Why, it clicks like a gun lock. It's dog cheap at cheap at three shillings, and you may have it for eighteen pence. Who says?—It has as many words as London, and holds as tight as a bulldog. There's real strength in it—Sampson's strength lay in his locks, but this beats him entirely. Come, give us a bid. You must have something to lock up your wife, and keep her from gadding about—save your shoe-leather and doctor's bills. Come, give us a bid. Sixpence did you say, sir? Thank you, sir. It is yours."

A "HARD" CASE. There is said to be exhibiting in London, a female, a native of Holland, whose body is with the exception of the face and bust, is incrusted in a hard substance, which grows upon and completely covers the skin. This lady is thirty-seven years of age, and is, in all respects, as well formed as the rest of her species. She has, it is alleged, been enveloped in this thorny excrescence since her birth. Her feet and hands particularly the former, are as hard as horn, with thick masses of which they are, indeed, entirely covered. Her arms present a most singular appearance, the true skin being completely hidden from view by an incrustation of an uniform dark brown color, resembling the outer surface of a bead purse.

LESSON IN GRAMMAR.

Mankind may be divided into three distinct classes: Superlatively honest men—confirmed scoundrels, and—no men at all.—[N. Y. Whig.]

To which the Philadelphia Times adds the following capital hit, and witty:

First person—We are.

Second person—Ye or you are.

Third person—They (the women) are.

WITTY.—"Who is that lovely girl?", exclaimed the waggish Lord Norbury, riding in company with his long-eared friend, Counsellor Granbury. "Miss Glass," replied the barrister. "Glass!" reiterated the facetious judge; "by the love which man bears to woman, I should often become intoxicated, could I place such a glass to my lips."

Hore.—Hope is like a poplar beside a river—undermined by that which feeds it—or like a butterfly, crushed by being caught—or, like a fox, chase, of which the pleasure is in the pursuit—or, like revenge, which is generally converted into disappointment or remorse, as soon as accomplished—or, like a will-o'-the-wisp in turing after which, through pools and puddles, you are not likely to catch anything—but a cold.

NEVER CONTENT.—In youth, we look upon manhood as the happy period of existence, but

when we reach it, we sigh for the return of childhood. Alas! its hours of innocence never come back.

SMART BOY.—"Jim—if you don't behave yourself I'll give you a good whipping."

"Well, ma, I wish you would, for I'll be hanged if you've ever given me any licker that I called good, yet."

THE STEAM ENGINE.

The steam engine is so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance. It has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility,—for the prodigious power which it can exert, and ease and precision, and dexterity with which in can be varied, distributed and applied. The trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is as nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it,—draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bubble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors,—it can cut steel in ribbons, and impel loaded ships against the fury of the winds and waves.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, 1835.—TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at Welch's Hotel, in Oxford in said County, on Saturday the 20th day of September next, at two o'clock P. M.—All the right which William B. Abbott has in equity to redeem the Craigie Estate, so called, situated in the towns of Hebron and Oxford in said County. Further particulars made known at the place of sale.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Aug. 21, 1843. 16

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given my son, Willard S. Jackson, his time to act and trade for himself; that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

AARON JACKSON.

Aftest.—L. Rawson.

Andover, July 17th, 1843. 16

GOULD'S BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 13th day of Sept. 1843, under the care and instruction of Mr. Moses B. Bartlett, late Principal of Pleasant Street Seminary, Brunswick, and Mr. ABERNETHY GROVER, a recent graduate of Bowdoin College.

Special attention will be given to the class preparing themselves for Teachers of common Schools, with occasional Lectures on that subject and others of a scientific nature. Good board may be had at the Village at from \$1.25. Tuition \$3.00 per quarter.

N. B. The Teachers have made arrangements to supply those students wishing with books at cost.

W. M. FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, August, 1843. 16

Lewiston Falls Academy.

THE FALL TERM will commence on Monday, Sept. 4th. The increasing patronage of this Institution has made it necessary to employ such additional instruction as to afford ample facilities for the pursuit of the various branches of Academic education.

Especial attention is paid in the Fall term to a class of young men preparing to teach. A Boarding club will give young men an opportunity of boarding very low. Board in good private families—

For young ladies, \$1.00 per week,

For young men, \$1.25 to 1.33 " "

S. PICKARD, Secretary.

Lewiston Falls, Aug. 4, 1843. 16

Dixfield High School

WILL be opened for the admittance of scholars on the first Monday of Sept. next, under the instruction of Mr. TALLEYRAND GROVER, late graduate of Bowdoin College. This School, as heretofore, will be opened at the Village, which for beauty of prospect, and quietness, will recommend itself.

Particular attention will be paid to the Mathematical Department, and the correct pronunciation of the French Language.

Boarding may be obtained cheap within a few steps of the School Room. Per Order.

August 1st, 1843. 15

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of Hebron Academy will commence on Thursday, 7th day of September next, under the Tuition of B. F. Parsons, a member of the present graduating class of Bowdoin Coll., who from his present reputation and faithfulness as a Teacher, we believe will give satisfaction to all those who may attend his instruction. Therefore we can cordially solicit all who may wish to pursue the branches usually taught in our Academy to avail themselves of the advantages of this institution.

By order of the Superintending Committee of the Trustees of Hebron Academy.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Hebron, Aug. 12th, 1843. 15

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock P. M., the afternoon, at the Store of Erastus Hibbert, in Oxford in said County.—All the right, title and interest of which Benj. R. Hibbert, late of said Bethel, deceased, was possessed of at the time of his decease, in certain parts of lots of land number fourteen and fifteen in the fourth range of lots in said Bethel, subject to the Widow's dower therein.—A more particular description of the premises and the terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES WALKER, Adm'r.

Bethel, August 10th, 1843. 15

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on the premises, on Saturday the twenty-third day of September next at two o'clock P. M., so much of the real estate of Barnabas Kenny, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's dower therein, as will be necessary, as will produce the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty cents, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charge of administration and incidental charges.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN J. HOLMAN Administrator.

August 8th, 1843. 15

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Enoch Hammond, of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the seventh day of June, A. D., 1834, conveyed by deed of mortgage, to the subscriber a certain piece of parcel of land situated in said Woodstock, "it being lot No. 36, on the Gorham Academy Grant," for a more particular description of which reference may be had to said deed, recorded with Oxford records, book 42, page 410; and whereas, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, the subscriber gives this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

JOSEPH DUDLEY.

Paris, July 22nd, 1843. 3w13

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

NEVER CONTENT.—In youth, we look upon

manhood as the happy period of existence, but

\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the
GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas.—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Diaphetic, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom, which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, ample sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz corrupt humor, or in other words, impurity, and every form of this one disease, on natural principles, is, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain every reflecting mind that a perseverance in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superfluous water? In like manner, we would restore the body to health we must cleanse it of its superfluous trash.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purpose, because they expel all morbid and corrupt humor, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, and while they every day.

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are continually being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NUGROSS, who is trying to pass them off as the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes that—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE.)

Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health.

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